AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF PUBLIC

MATTERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Suggestions of the Chief Executive to the General Assembly-The Various Interests of the State Which the Lawmakers Must

John Peter Richardson was presented to each branch of the General Assembly on the 27th ult. It is a document of 28 octavo pages, replete with suggestions sonching the different interests of the State. We give a synopsis of its statements and recommendations.

THE STATE DEBT.

The Deficiency Bonds and Stock maturing in July last amounting to \$420,-592.26, were funded in new 41 per cent. bonds-these latter being taken by ins in South Carolina. The remainortion of the State debt, which has funded under the Consolidation of 1873-78-79, consists of Consol \$2,161,140.26, Consol Bonds \$3,-00, and the Agricultural College a perpetual fund of \$191,800. amounts added to the Blue 41 per Stocks of \$183,000, and Blue 41 s of \$217,000, together with the 7.73 Deficiency Bonds and Stocks be redeemed, make the total fundebt \$6,599,127.99. The Consol s and Stocks, amounting to \$6,002,-6, are payable or redeemable in

slature take immediate steps to fund portion of the debt which matures 33. He further suggests that some ure be taken to induce the funding hat portion of the State debt still inded—amounting to \$450,599.22.

the subject of forfeited lands. he enforcement of the collection of the Governor says: This serious ifficult problen seems to have been tally solved by the passage at the egislature of "An Act in Relation orfeited Lands, Delinquent; Lands, Collection of Taxes." As Chairman Sinking Fund Commission—s largely charged with the superof its execution-my careful ion that this law is practical and ex of 1887 and future levies, and also as it relates to the collection of back ixes due the State prior to the levy of 1887, estimated at present to be \$377.-

579, which is really a debt due by the elinquent to the taxpayer who has romptly paid his taxes. tainte books just as it now stands, rithout emasculation by amendment, the single exception that it should e so altered as to require the County

heriff to sell on some regular salesday nder the direction of the Comptroller or the public of increased interes ools, in me improve

ailding, larger and es to tax them shool-term. The chool, in Columbia, examination and the or savs:

raph, photograpm, o reason why ching is simply what they can do, and ill do in other depart-

hope that the day is not hristian principles, will

large majority are institution, when established, shall be

for it your the firm conher agency at

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ity of estabst important ople of this est efforts of

principle considg the wishes the State. ich sgitated last Legisla-llaborate disn disturbed uction of a eral bequest by a distin-

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. of the will, must attach to its acceptance by the State. Naturally, therefore, the whole matter has again been brought before the people and fully and exhaustively discussed in both the State and county campaigns immediately preceding the general elections. There can then be no doubt whatever that you, the chosen representatives of the people, are in accurate possession of their views life, and more largely of the agricultural class than any other, are prepared at all points to determine wisely this much

While fully sensible that the whole responsibility of this determination rests with you, I would most respectfully call to your attention a few considerations in regard to this subject as necessarily affecting any conclusion to be reached. There can be no doubt, if it is the well ascertained desire of the agricultural class of the State that such a college should be established, that there should be measures at once taken to that end as a just recognition of their importance in numbers, intelligence and the value of their productions. The farmers constitute the very bone and sinew of the land. and upon the result of their labors rest all other industries, which must, therefore, be always best subserved and most effectually promoted when the occupa-tion of farming is most successfully and intelligently conducted. Admitting the necessity of thorough

education and technical instruction to the followers of this primal as of any other pursuit in life, which surely no one in this age of progress can question, such education and instruction becomes Considerations of economy become secondary where results are to be so amply ompensating for the money expended If, therefore, in the judgment of your honorable body, in addition to the splendid opportunities offered by our magnificent and superbly equipped Univer-sity for the acquirement of agricultural knowledge in all its departments, from the most rudimental to the most scientific in character, there be need of further facilities in this direction, it would be both just and wise to accede to the lemand for a separate Agricultural College, and proceed by such steps as prudense would dictate to establish such an

institution as would accomplish the purpose sought, and be a credit to the But this, I am clearly of the opinion, should be done without injury to, or the least disturbance of, the organization of a single institution now existing. There could be no wisdom in, and therefore no ezcuse for, pulling down one institution already established upon the broadest and most enlightened basis, and accomplishing a wondrous work towards the intellectual advancement of our young men, to erect another comparatively experimental in its system and far narfulness. Nor should the building of a separate Agricultural College depend upon the acceptance of the Clemson or any other bequest, for the State of South Carolina is not as poor as some would

hone ble maintenance of her credit she will, in the next few years, be amply able to build and support such a college without a dollar's increase of taxation. The refunding of her debt at the reduced rate of interest, she has the right to expect by the wise management of her finances will result in the annual saving of a sum-\$120,000 at least-that will be more than sufficient to build, equip and support in the most effective manner a first-class institution. In this connection I would suggest the further utilization of our Experiment Stations for the purposes of agricultural educa-tion, by gradually converting them into preparatory schools, where the manual labor of the pupils could be auccessfully employed in the cultivation of the farms and the conduct of experimentation. tering the many new | while securing for themselves, by their ogress, I hope you own efforts and without cost to the State e done to have the inestimable advantage of a technical education. They would thus become superb feeders of our higher institutions, and the most worthy, industrious and to earn their proficient among the pupils might be or, should be awarded scholarships in our State Uniearn their proficient among the pupils might be prison is good, the collections from a

exertion. I cannot, in fairness and frankness pass from this subject without a brief the "Clemson bequest," already alluded other disasters, the Directors have been unpart of teachers and to, which, I presume, will be brought able to repay the \$25,000 loaned to them before you in some shape for your conmmon schools and to sideration. Its acceptance or rejection upon the conditions with which it is encumbered is a matter solely for your determination and in which no executive light of knowledge, fed officer has either voice or vote. But my tions of the last year, and clearly states the possession of so handsome a property and so large a donation, especially halout the expansion of the lowed as it is by the clustering memories population would have been notably larger effected by the Act of her grandest and greatest son, I am nor sovereign dignity as an independent last year, of the 155 released on probation by the authorities, that accept it before the validity of the will been discharged. That the present build strong probability, from Commonwealth to hastily and formally 240 before the is clearly and judicially established and ings should be crowded is not surprising scademic year. Of before a positive and unquestioned astering for the first certainment of the fact is had that the

and forever remain under the supreme rcellent, and a spirit of and sole control of the State. But upon your honorable body. Soard of Trustees will have said, rests the responsibility of the determination of this question, and with these thoughts I leave it in your hands in full confidence of your reaching the wisest and most righteous conclusion.

The Citade Academy is in a flourishing condition. There is need of additional quarters and additional equipment. The Governor recommends that the amount refor the use of the buildings be applied to he rebuilding of the west wing of the Citadel, and to the better equipment of the institution. Cadets are beginning to enter from other States, and the Governor concurs in the opinion of the Board of Visitors that the school should se enlarge its facilities as to retain this patronage and in vite more of the same sort.

The institution for the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind is admirably managed, and continues to do a beneficen work for these children of the State who need its instruction. There are 102 inmates. There is need of a new building for colored pupils and also some improve ments in the water supply. For these the vernor concurs in the request of the Board of Commissioners for a special ap-

Claffin University, for negroes of both

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. is charged are of vital interest to all the widows. Of the \$50,000 applica people of the State, and the manner in which these duties have been performed ance of \$212.

The Governor suggests such further aptring the spring ture in establishing this department of the propriations for the completion of the State pled with cerState Government. During the year just House as the Legislature may deem coninder the terms closed the department has continued the sistent with the resources of the State.

experiments on the two agricultural experi-mental stations, located at Darlington and Spartanburg; conducted State and County Farmers' Institutes; inspected and analyzed commercial fertilizers on sale in the State supervised the phosphate interests; investigated contagious diseases among domestic nimals, and adopted measures for their prevention; enforced the fish laws at various points: established observation stations where climatic data are collected, and sen sily weather indications to the numerous display stations under its control; issued monthly reports containing matters of in terest to the farmers, and weekly crop buletins; collected, compiled and published statistical information; published pam phlets, maps &c, showing the recources and industries of South Carolina; placed on exhibition a splendid collection of the products of the State, and conducted an exten sive correspondence.

These are all matters of great importance and they are fully treated in the annual reorts of the Board and Commissioner. The Commissioner urges the establishment of river observation stations, where the rise of streams may be promptly noted and flood warnings given for the benefit of stock raisers and farmers. The recent dis astrous floods prove the necessity for such tion to the defects in the fish laws, and shows where they should be amended. He also endorses the recommendations of the special assistant of the department regarding changes needed in the laws regulating osphate mining. All of these matters will doubtless receive your favorable con-

The Department of Agriculture asks for no appropriation from the Legislature. It is supported entirely by the privilege tax on commercial fertilizers and its finances are so managed that the income from this source is sufficient to meet all of its expenses. Its good work is apparent, and is more appreciated the more it is investigated and understood.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS. tablished, comprise the following: A central scientific staff at Columbia, with the necessary offices and laboratories, and three farms—one at Spartanburg, one at Columbia and one at Darlington. The upper 120 acres, and the lower 227 acres. Each farm is supplied with stock, implements and machinery, including engines, gins, presses, mills, cutters &c. Besides the work of preparation required to bring these farms into proper condition, a large numducted. There were 656 experimental plats in cotton, 420 in corn, 56 in wheat, 48 in oats, and about 50 in miscellaneous crops, such as grasses, clovers, peas, soja beans, millets, sorghums, &c., or upward of 1,200

repeated on each farm. The checking and verification thus obtained give great weight o the results. About 50 different varieties f cotton were tested. In the laboratories at Columbia, analyses were made of typical soils of the State, of farm crops at different stages of growth, of

different mannrial materials, &c.

Each test was carefully duplicated and

were examined to determine their purity and vitality. Rust, cholera, and other dis eases of plants and animals were studied and an elaborate series of meteorologic obties of soils was begun. An account of represent her to be, and by a careful some of these tests and analyses has been sanding of her resources and the given to the public in the quarterly bulletins and the operations for the entire year will be fully discussed in the annual report. which will appear, in accordance with the requirements of the Hatch Act, on the first

f next Fobruary. The stations are ably officered, the farms are being rapidly brought into good condition for the work in hand, important lines of investigation have been entered upon and much valuable experience has been acquired, and results of the highest imortance to our agricultural interests may expected, in some time, to follow from the thorough establishment of these

The State penitentiary contains 894 convicts of which number 843 are colored and 51 are white; there being 45 colored and 2 white females. Of these Mr. R. S. Pringle has 217 at work on phosphat nines near Summerville, S. C., 199 are employed on shoe and hosiery inside the prison, and the balance on the various farms, with the exception of a small number leased by the contractors of the Colum-bia Canal. The financial condition of the sources the past year having amounted to m. Their re- versity as an incentive to ambition and \$3,444.23 more than it cost to sustain it When the expected collections are applied to the liabilities, it is expected that there expression of my views on the matter of In consequence of loss from floods and and they ask an extension of one year, in the assured hope of repairing past losse

in that time. The physical condition of the convicts is satisfactory. The annual report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum exhibits fully the operasense of duty compels me to say that condition and requirements of this instituwhile I would rejoice to see the State in tion. The number of inmates increases from 649 to 680, of whom 393 are white but for the liberal resort to the policy of decidedly of the opinion that it would sending home on trial such convalescents comport neither with her true interest as it was thought might be trusted. Thus only 27 returned, and all except 29 have when we consider that the census of 188 gives the number of insane, epileptic, and idiotic as 2,700, all of whom may, accord ing to our laws, be committed to the

The institution seems to have been econ omically conducted. There are tables to show that the cost of maintenance has been gradually reduced from \$202 in 1876 of each patient is only 34 cents. The Governor concurs with the Superintendent in the opinion that further retreachment is impracticable without lowering the standand of the institution and impairing its use

On the subject of State supervision ailroads the Governor recommends that the powers of the Railroad Commissioners be enlarged so as to enable them to requir railroads within South Carolina to regulate heir rates of freight within the State so that the public shall derive the greatest benefit possible consistent with the interest of the railroad corporations. He invites the attention of the Legislature to the sub ject of railreads in general, in order that such legislation may be had as will suffi-

ciently protect the interests of the public. OTHER MATTERS.

The State militis is reported in excellent condition. The Governor recommends a liberal support of the citizen soldiery.

Attention is called to the report of the Board of Pensions. The total number of applications filed in the Comptroller's office during the year and up to 30th September is 2,623. The Pension Board apsexes, is reported as doing a good work for proved 2,025 of the applications filed; 1,492 New York. who lost their lives in the service of the State or Confederate States, and 533 in The annual report of this department is favor of soldiers wounded in said service. commended to the earnest consideration of The Board disapproved 598 applications, of the Legislature. The duties with which it | which 371 were for soldiers, and 227 for

The appropriation of \$2500 for the State gricultural and Mechanical Society the lovernor thinks should be continued. Attention is called to the suggestion of Major Harry Hammond, of Aiken, the the Legislature co-operate with the Leglature of Georgia in making an appropr tion for a topographical survey of the national government for the means to make the stream safely navigable and to prever

disastrous overflows.

The message concludes as follows: ave thus presented for your information and consideration as full and clear a state ment as possible of the condition of the State in all the departments of the Govern ment, with suggestion of such measures a ored to discharge faithfully, and with loya heart, my whole duty under the Constity tion, and now invoke upon your deliberations the guidance and blessing of the yine Wisdom, the only true and unfailing progress to peoples and nations

DON'T TALK TOO MUCH. Hints for Retail Salesmen Who Desire Be Successful.

To be a successful salesman one aust maintain a certain amount of resrve Too much talk has spoiled many a good trade. It is tiresome to purchasers, who frequently prefer to be guidel by their own judgment than by the sugbuy goods, particularly the ladies, generally think over what they want aid make up their minds before they start out on a shopping expedition sourt what they want and what they feel they can afford to pay for it. When they enter a store and call for a certific quality of goods they expect the saleman to place before them what they desire-not to suggest they know some thing a good deal better, which they are sure will give them far greater sais

Customers as a general thing denot like talkative and garrulous sore clerks, they prefer a quiet, obliging. dignified salesman, who will show tiem goods without any ostentatious display of his person or intollectual imbeclity. Clerks should never be impertinent or snappish, even to their inferiors. They should learn to treat all customers with courtesy and impartial politeress. Jokes, stories and sloppy sentiment should never by manner or expression do or say any thing to offend thedige nity of a matron or bring a blush to a modest maiden's cheek. They should never remind any homespun agriculturist of any unpleasant mistaks he ative and do not like to be made a

smart thing has lost a good customer to his employer and made himself as party whom he has offended. Salesshould have sufficient to know when they have talked enough. They should be polite and patient under provocation and use their utmost endeavors to make friends for employers, thus aiding in building up and successfully carrying on business. mon-place, but they play a more important part in the success or failure of the retail storekeeper than many imagine .- Grocer's Criterion.

How to Crush Suspicions.

There are many suspicions that need crushing in the bud. We fancy our friend is cool to us; we imagine some one has slighted us; we suspect our neighbor of having spoken ill of us. Most likely we are mistaken, and. in any case, we could never probably search into the matter. Our trust in our friend or our own self-respect should lead us to put away such thoughts, to abandon such suspicions. Some one has, perhaps, dropped a poisonous word of scandal into our ears. Let us banish it from our thoughts with scorn. Circumstances may tend to cast suspicion on one whom we honor, let us continue to trust him in our heart of hearts. We may fear that some one has committed a fault, which, however, does not concern us in the least, and in which we are not called upon to interfere; let us expel the idea as an unwelenme intruder. In one of these two ways suspicion may be rightly dealt Cheerfulness; it makes the homliest face with. If as a warning it has a mission to perform, it will do its work; if it is soft; it runs the loom that weaves butteran unworthy or an idle conjecture, it cups and rainbows and auroras. God will be dismissed. In either case it will pass away, as all suspicions are meant to do. As transient guests of the mind they may be useful in establishing the innocence which should be brought to light, or in proving the guilt which should be purged away. But as permanent inmates of the mind their influence is most pernicious. - Philadelphia

Death of Mr. John O'Nelll. Mr. John O'Neill, of late years a wellknown merchant of this city, died at his residence here on Wednesday night. He and been for years an employee of South Carolina Railway Company. was a man who, during a long life, made a multitude of friends. very popular and died regretted both by those who knew him intimately and those with whom he had business relations. was one of the original founder of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society. Branch 152 of the Catholic Knights merica adjourned last night during an mportant session when the news of the

Kennedy in the most feeling terms.-News PIANOS AND ORGANS. One thousand Pianos and Organs close out by October 1. All Organs and Pianos sold at cash price, payable November 1-no interest-delivered to your nearest depct. Fifteen days trial. Organs from \$24 up; Pianos from \$150 up. All instruments warranted. Send use of the instrument. Remember we a job so infinitely mean that in all the

eath of Mr. O'Neill was appounced. The

nformation was conveyed by Dr. Dennis

Columbia, S. C.

Gen. Scott Pudding. One cup of chopped suet, one cup of molasses, one cup of sour milk, one cup of raisins, four cups of flour, one teaspoor ful of salt, one teaspoonful of sods; boil

Balances on the credit side of the ledger always look the best.

TALMAGE'S IDEAS OF FOOD.

HE DISCOURSES ON THINGS THAT ARE TABOORD.

ligion, the Chameleon in Church and Business, the Lugubrious Owl and the At the Brooklyn tabernacle Sanday the Rev. Dr. Talmage preached to a large audience on "Forbidden Diet." He took his text from Leviticus xi., 13-30-"And these are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls: the owl, the vulture and the bat. There have appeared to my mind expedient of also shall be unclean to you among the creeping things that creep upon the earth, the chameleon and the snail."

"The Bible offers very possible variety of theme, of argument and of illustrasource of peace, happiness, prosperity and tion," said the preacher. "We care not much in what kind of a pitcher the water of life is brought, if it is only the clear, pure water. God gave the ancients a list of the animals that they might eat and a list of animals that they might not eat. These people lived in a hot climate, and certain forms of animal food corrupted their blood and disposed them to scrofulous disorders, depraved their appetites and bemeaned their souls. A gestions of store clerks. People who man's food, when he has the means and

"The reason the wild Indian is as cruel s the lion, is because he has food that gives him the blood of a lion. A nissionary among the Indians says, that by changing his style of food to correpond with theirs, his temperament was entirely changed. There are certain forms of food that have a tendency to affect the moral nature. Many a Christian is trying to do by prayer, that which cannot be done except through corrected

For instance, he who uses swine's flesh or constant diet, will be diseased in oody, and polluted of soul-all his liturgies and catechisms notwithstanding. The Gadarene swine were possessed of the devil, and ran down a steep place into the sea, and all the swine ever since In Levitious, God struck this meat off the table of his people, and placed before them a bill of fare, at once healthful, nutritious and generous. "But higher than this physical reason

there was a spiritual reason why God chose certain forms of food for the ancients. God gives a peculiar diet to his people, not only because he wanted may have made in his past career, for them to be distinguised from the such men are always more or less sens- surrounding nations, but because certain habits, have always been suggestive of moral qualities. By the list of things from which they were to abstain, God wished to prejudice their minds against certain evils; and in the list of lawful object of subsequent aversion to the things given, he wished to suggest certain things given, he wished to suggest men should talk just enough and certain forms of good. When God clomply forbade his people to eat the owl, the vulture, the bat, the chameleon, and the snail, He meant to drive out of his people all the ains that were thus

emblemized. "I take the suggestion of the text, and say that one of the first unclean things the Christian needs to drive out Some may think these remarks com- of his soul is the owl. The owl is the melancholy bird of night. It hatches out whole broods of superstitions. It is doleful and hideous. When it sings it sings through its nose. It loves the gloom of night better than the brightness of the day. Who has not slept in the cabin near the woods and been awakened in the night by the dismal "too-hoo" of the owl? Melancholy is the owl that is perched in many a Christian soul. It is an unclean bird, and needs to be driven away.

"A man whose sins are pardoned and who is on the road to Heaven has no right to be gloomy. He says: 'I have so many doubts.' That is because 'you are lazy.' Go actively to work in Christ's cause and your doubts will vanish. You say: 'I have lost my property, but I reply: You have infinite treasures laid up in Heaven,' You say: 'I am weak and sickly and going to die.' Then be congratulated that you are so near eternal health and perpetual gladness. Catch a few morning larks for your soul, and stone this

owl off your premises. "As a little girl was eating the sun dashed upon her spoon, and she cried, O, mamma, I have swallowed a spoonful of sunshine!' Would God that we might all indulge in the same beverage! handsome; it makes the hardest mattress made the grass black? No; that would be too sombre. God made the grass red? No; that would be too gaudy. God made the grass green, that by this subdued cheerfulness. Read your Bible in the sunshine. Remember that your physical health is closely allied to your spiritual. The heart and the liver are only a few inches apart, and what affects one effects the other. A historian records that by the sound of great laughter in Rome, Hannibal's assaulting army was frightened away in retreat. And there is in the great outbursting joy of a Christian soul that which can drive back any infernal bes'exement. Rats love dark closets, and satan loves to burrow in a gloomy soul. "Rejoice in the Lord, Oh ye righteous.

and again I say, rejoice! "Hoist the window of your soul this the 12 o'clock of spiritual night. Put the gun to your shoulder and aim at the black jungle from which the hooting comes; pull the trigger and drop that croaking, lothsome, hideous owl of religious melancholy into the bushes.

"The most loathsome, miserable, Godforsaken whretch on earth is a gossip. I can tell her on the street though have never seen her before. She walks fast and has her bonnet strings loose, for she has not had time to tie them since she heard that last scandal. She see new evidences of depravity in the windows. I think that when Satan has pay freight both ways if the instrument pit he cannot find a devil mean enough don't suit. Prices guaranteed less than to do it, and all bribes and threats have failed to get one willing for infernal

Satan slackens the line and lets her run to the Church now is not sensation, but out farther and farther, until after awhile stagnation. Oh, that the Lord God he says: 'It is time to haul in that line,' | would send a host of aroused and conseand with a few strong pulls he brings her crated men to set the Church on fire, to the beach of fire. What do you say? and to turn the world upside down! Let That she was a member of the Church? us go to work and eatch the last snail in other parts of our paper.

I cannot help that. When Satan goes a-fishing he does not care what school the fish belong to, whether it is a Presbyterian mackerel or an Episcopalian almon. Amid the thunder crash of Sinai God said: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' And in

and down as a tale bearer.' "Take not into your ear that scum of nell that people call tittle-tattle. Whooever willingly listens to a slander is qually guilty with the one who tells it. and an old writer says they ought both to be hung—the one by the tongue and the other by the ear. Do not smile upon such a spaniel, lest, like a pleased dog. he put his dirty paw upon you. Throw back the shutter of your soul, oh Christhe Spirif! The case is urgent. Arouse tian men and women, and see if there before it be eternally too late! 'Whatbe within you a vulture with filthy talons soever thy hand find th to do, do it." and cruel beak. Let not this unclean thing roost in your soul, for my text says: 'Ye shall hold in abomination

among the fowls, the vulture." CHOOSE BARTH OR HEAVEN. "But, my friends, your worldly fo:nnes will not last. I will buy out now all that you will be worth in worldly esate seventy-five years from now. I have the money in my pocket with which to do it. Here it is. Two cents! It is a large sum to off r for all you will possess at the close of seventy-five years. Choose the world if you want to, but, if not, then choose heaven. That estate lies partly on this side of the river, but mostly on the other. It is ever accumulating. The prospect of it makes one independent of earthly misfortunes, so opportunity of selecting it, suggests his that Rogers, the martyr, slept so soundly the night before his burning they violently shook him in order to get him swake in time for the execution, and Paul exults at the thought of the joy

unspeakable and full of glory. THE CHANGING CHAMELEON. "Again, taking the suggestion of the text, drive out the chameleon from your good men as to the name of this creepclean, but I shall take the opinion which its changeableness of color, taking the color of the thing next to it, sometimes prown, sometimes red and sometimes ray, but always the color of its surundings, a type of that class of Chrisgood man, but nothing more.' They go concern would settle themselves. o Princeton and they are Trinitarians, almost willing to die for the divinity of

"An infidel was called to the bedside Judge Wallace as the Tool of Claim of his daughter. The daughter said: 'Father, which shall I believe, you or Christ, and died in its embrace; you say that religion is a humbug. Now I am going to die, and I am very much perplexed; shall I believe you, or take the belief of my mother?" The father said: 'Choose for yourself.' She said: 'No. 1 am too weak to choose for myself; I want you to choose for me. "'Well,' said the father, after much

exitation and embarrassment, 'Mary,

think you had better take the religion of your mother.' The time will come when we shall have to believe semething. We cannot afford to be on the fence in religion. Truth and error are set opposite to each other. The one is infinitely right, and the other infinitely wrong. On the judgment day we must give an account of what we believed as well as for what we acted. The difference between believing truth and believing error is the difference between paradise and perdition. I beg you, in the light of the Bible, and on your kness before God, to form your religious opinion and then stick to it, though business companions scoff, and wits caricature, and the air crackles with the fires of martyrdom. Surely truths in behalf of which Christ died, and angels of God trooped forth, and the whole universe is marshaled, are worth living for and worth dying for. Amidst the most unclean things is this ever changing chameleon of religious theory. Away with the reptile! God abhors it with an all-consuming abhorrence.

"Ones more: Take the suggestion of the text, and drive out the snail from your soul. God has declared it unclean. It is an animal to be found everywhere between the coldest north and the hottest south. There are 1,500 species of the snail. They have no backbone, and turing, too, the South and the West are they are so slow that their movement is stealing our supremacy. It is said that almost imperceptible. You see a snail more mills have been built in Georgia since in one place to-day; go to-morrow and the war than are in operation in New you will find it has advanced only a few Hampshire. Certain it is that in view of inches. It becomes an emblem of that the cheapness of cotton and the introduclarge class of Christian people who go to work with a slowness and sluggishness that is wonderful. They are stopped by every little obstacle, because, like the snail, they have no backbone. Others 235 are in operation, with seventeen more mount up on eagles' wings, but they go about ready to start up and forty other at a snail's pace.

apotheosized prudence and caution long mington and Savannah is in no small par enough. Prudence is a beautiful grace, loaded with cotton fabrics, and Southern but of all the family of Christian graces | mills are exporting more goods to China I like her the least because she has been than all New England. More attention i married so often to laziness, sloth and paid to improved methods of raising cot stupidity. We have a million idlers in the Lord's vineyard who pride themselves on their prudence. 'Be prudent,' said the disciples to Christ, 'and stay way from Jerusalem,' but he went. Be prudent,' said Paul's friends, 'and look out for what you say to Felix;' but he thundered away until the ruler's knees knocked together. In the eyes of the world the most imprudent men that ever lived were Martin Luther and John Oidcastle, and Wesley and Kno . My opinion is that the most imprudent and Southern mills supply to a great exten reckless thing is to stand still. It is well to hear our commander's voice when he says 'Halt!' but quite so important to This is the order of the day. There is no hear it when he says 'Forward!' This escape from it. Cotton manufacturing or Gospel ship made to plow the sea at fifteen knots an hour, is not making three. of Hudson River, but it is not gaining to Sometimes it is most prudent to ride your horse slowly and pick out the way for his feet, and not strike him with the spurs; but when a band of Shoshonee Indians are after you in full tilt, the most prudent thing for you to do is to plunge in the rowels and put your horse to a full run, shouting: 'Go 'long!' until the Rocky Mountains echo it. The foes looks both ways as she passes, hoping to of God are pursuing us. The world, the flesh, and the Devil are after us, and our wisest course is to go ahead

swiftest speed. DRIVE OUT ALL UNCLEAN THINGS.

"When the Church of God gets to dvancing too fast, it will be time enough on such a corner, get that gossiping woman, and she will be glad to do it.'

to use causion. No need or putting on
gether with two beaten eggs make into
let us sit down waiting for something to
patties; sprinkle with flour, and fry or man, and she will be glad to do it.'

"And sure enough, like a hungry fish, she takes the hook in her mouth, and God, and turn it up. The great danger

"With Divine vehemence let us stamp its life out, for my text declares: 'These also shall be unclean to you among the creeping things that creep upon the earth; the chameleon and the snaii.' I have thus tried to prejudice these Christian men and women against gloominess, Leviticus he says: 'Thou shalt not go up ences, and changeableness and sloth Our opportunities for getting better are being rapidly swallowed up in the remorseless past. This golden Sabbath is about to drop out of the calendar. This mement may we drive out all the unclean hings from our souls—the vulture, and the bat, and the owl, and the chameleon and the anail; and in place thereof bring in the Lamb of God and the Dove of

HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

The President-Elect Denies Being Inim

The creenville Daily News prints letter recently received by its editor from General Harrison and published by his permission. It was written in re ply to a letter urging that the Southern commercial interests would be relieved from obstruction caused by doubts and fears regarding the Southern policy of the coming administration if General Harrison would make some genera assurances of his purpose to follow conservative course toward the South and is as follows:

"My DEAR SIR: Your letter of Novem per 10 has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterance upon the question. Every day I am solicites by special correspondents of the pres to speak on this subject or that, but have invariably declined, and to your appeal for some expressions upon the question that interests you I must for the present make the same answer. I soul. There is some difference between understand that you have yourself been satisfied with expression made by me in ing thing which God pronounced un- my public utterances to visiting delega during the campaign. When the surprise seems best suited to my purpose. The and disappointment which some of your chameleon is a reptile, chiefly known by people have felt over the result has thought to the situation, I think they they should in thought or speech impute to me unfriendliness toward the South tians who are now one thing in religious | The policies in legislation advised by the faith and now another, just to suit cir- Republican party I believe are whole numstances, always taking their color of some for the whole country, and if thos eligious belief from the man they are who in their hearts believe with us upon alking to. They go to one place and these questions would act with us, some are first-rate Unitarians. 'Jesus was a other questions that give you loca

> "BENJAMIN HARRISON." A SCANDALOUS STORY.

Agents to Oppose Senator Butler-Who

(Washington Special to Baltimore Sup.) The South Carolina Legislature, which meets at Columbia to-morrow, will be called upon to select the successor of Senator Matthew C. Butler, whose term expires on the third of March next. General Butler has twice been elected to the Senate, and his friends propose to again re-elect him. Up to within a few weeks past it was supposed that he would have no opposition, as he is generally regarded as one of the most valuable of the members of Congress sent to Wash ington from the South. It is said that he will be opposed by Judge W. H. Waliace, member of the Circuit Court who has long cherished a desire to come to the Senate, and who is said to have considerable following in the Legisla ture, and also the support of Attorney General Earle, who is not regarded as friendly to General Butler. The frends of the Senator are confident that he will succeed himself, as the opposition thus far seems to have made but a slight prog-

ress. The only allegation that has ap peared against Gen. Butler is brought against him by a class of claim agents who are interested in the repayment of the direct tax. It will be remembered that during the consideration of the direct tax bill in the Senate last winter he secured the adoption of an amend ment which, if the bill becomes law, will prevent certain attorneys from receiving from 30 to 50 per cent. of the claims of certain States. South Carolina lawyers are interested in the claim of that State, and they propose to try and defeat Gen Butler. Conservative South Carolinians do not believe they will be successful.

Southern Cotton Mills.

A Boston correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: In cotton manufaction of new ideas about labor, the manufacture of cotton is increasing faster at th South than in New England. There were 154 cotton mills in the Southern States in 1879, a year ago there were 219, and now a snail's pace.
"O child of God, arouse! We have sails out of the ports of Charleston. Wil is still king in the South, but its monarchy is less absolute than it has been, for it em bies more common sense. It is asserte that 25 per cent. of the brown cottons mad in the United States are manufactured in and around Augusta, Ga. Georgia has great natural advantages for the cotton in dustry. In the uplands the climate is more favorable than in the East. The staple right at the doors, and Northern capita has been invested almost by the wholesale Western markets, which were former! controlled by New England manufacturers the whole, perhaps, is not declining

> anything like the extent it is advancing. Died at the Hospital.

Mr. O. B. Butler, of Newberry, died he Hospital yesterday. The deceased had een living in Charleston for several years. aving come down here to work on the cotton factory. He was a member of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and was also Mason. The two societies will take charge of his remains .- News and Courier

Chop ham fine; add sliced onion, salt and pepper to taste, and half the quantity 'Go up to Brooklyn, and in such a street, to use caution.' No need of putting on of soaked bread, or cooked rice; mix to

> gle dose of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) than in a hundred doses of sarsaparilla extract, and other so-called blood remedies. Read of its miraculous cures for less money than eight would cost, why

THE MODERN CHILD.

Too Knowing for Anything, Too Wise for His Parents-This World and All Its Charms Worn Out for Him at Twelve.

If in the former days of New England hildren were repressed and kept in the back-ground, surely to-day that objection cannot be brought forward. On the other hand, our children East and West are nowadays encouraged to "speak their minds," their opinions are listened to, and often their advice asked, as if their experience were fully equal if not superior to that of their elders. While the former method had its serious drawbacks, our modern custom certainly has

ts disadvantages. The pretty golden-haired girl toward whom your heart inclines as she enters your friend's sitting-room, fresh from her bath, rather checks your ardor when. in answer to your "How do you do, my dear?" she answers, "I don't do at all, but I feel pretty well," and nods her head and looks at you as if waiting for your applianding laugh. The mother says reproachfully, why, Maidie, darling!" but smiles approvingly.

The little boy of another acquaintance s reading. You ask him if he is fond of stories, and remembering your own and brothers' delight in certain famous books, mention them. "Oh! they're rather nice"—patronizingly—"but he made two or three mistakes I noticed"; or, "Tnat book I liked very well, but the last half has too little adventure, and the hero grows rather stale on your hands." You open your eyes, and think of the labor spent and unusual talent displayed in these particular books, and have some curiosity to know what book the boy does like. You ask rather timidly in regard to this, that, and the other, but all have their faults and drawbacks, and are dissected coolly and critically. The mother, who enters before you are through, says: "Yes, Stephen is so quick to see all the defects in the books that he reads: his teacher says it is very remarkable in so young a boy, and shows unasual quickness of perception." You say nothing, but the thought will inande itselt, is not the loss of warm enthusiasm and keen delight over a book and author something? Will even such wonderful precociousness make up for this loss? We remember that even the great Macaulay dearly leved certain not very fine works of fiction, and could not see their faults. It rather comforts us to think of this. We remember how our childish heart glowed over some noble action, and how we longed to be better ourselves after reading of it.

A child of an acquaintance of the writer sat in the room during a call. After the visitor left the child said immediately: "That lady made one mistake in grammar while she sat there, and mispronounced two words," quoting them. The same evening she overhears her mother saying to the father: "It is remarkable how Elsie notices mistakes sensitive car as discord affects a musician." The child fancies herself at once an exception and marvel and prides herself upon it accordingly. How much better if that mother had said to the child after her criticism upon her caller: "Yee: but, my dear, is that all you noticed? Just think of failing to hear that beantiful account Mrs. Clare-gave of her trip down the St. Lawrence, and of the wonderful work of the Children's Aid Society. You see you only half heard these, and they were worth many little slips in language, however important

they may be."
We remember, too, the little child who, amid a chorus of admiring relatives urging him on, goes the length of calling his grandfather an offensive mickname. The mother exclaims: "Oh, Freddy!" in a shocked voice, but Freddy hears mamma and aunts repeating it to callers next day amid peals of laughter. Freddie thinks he is an extremely bright boy, and longs for another opportunity of displaying his smart speeches.

The young girl from school enters the oarlor as you and the mother are dicussing matters of keen interest to you. Laura seats herself, after bestowing on you a good-humored nod of recognition. and immediately joins in the conversation. If she interrupts, no matter. Her mother turns to her and waits to hear her opinion first. It gives the girl ease in conversation; and timid girls are so awkward and uninteresting! Your talk is interrupted, your little chat with your friend, to which you have looked forward for weeks, is spoiled, and you leave wondering if you are growing cross and critical, or what is the matter?

Two little sons of a very wise and earned professor returning from church the sermon, which was a very earnest and eloquent one, is discussed at the dinner table, when the eldest boy says: 'Clason and I counted five mistakes he made, and we didn't think he amounted to very much."

Then there is the child on thes treet car and railway train, showing off for the penefit of the passengers; and this is not always the child of vulgar, common people, but of the so-called "upper lasses." And, as a rule, their efforts are not checked, but encouraged by a sweet out silly smile. Nothing can be, nothing is, lovelier

than sweet bright young girls, "or than natural, even if faulty, children; but do not let us encourage them to be sharp and pert. Very few young Americans need such encouragement. Rather do they need the restraint and wholesome neglect of mother and friends. Thus, without being a whit less bright and observing, they may gain the grace of modesty, and that unconsciousness than which nothing can be more charming and attractive.

Ouick Loaf Cake.

Beat one egg, helf a cup of butter, one cup of sugar together, and a cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, one of soda two cups of flour, a cup of raisins, spice with nutmeg.

Beat thoroughly five eggs, add two cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one cup of milk, spice as taste may dictate, three cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls

f cream tartar, one of soda. The Mother's Friend, used a few weeks efore confinement, lessens the pain and

makes labor quick and comparatively easy. Sold by all draggists. Too personal: They were going to have

ompany, and she was suggesting the menu. We can have oysters on tongue for one course," she observed. "I never heard of such a dish," he remarked. "Didn't you? It's a very good one all the same," she said. "I suppose if I get the oysters you can furnish the tongue?" he inquired, innocently. Then he wondered why she slammed the

"It seems strange to me that you should engage your passage to Europe in such a slow steamer," remarked Wiggins, to his friend Grinder; "a lower fare certainly could be no inducement to a man of your means." "My boy," replied Grinder, "I have amassed my fortune by always seeing that I got the full worth of my money. If I can get fifteen days' board on the ocean shouldn't I take it?"